

## CHECKLIST OF THE CULTIVATED TREES OF ST. GEORGE, WASHINGTON COUNTY, UTAH

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*Key words:* cultivated trees, checklist, Washington County, Utah.

The challenge by Welsh (1987) in the introduction to *A Utah Flora* provided the impetus for writing this paper. Welsh challenges future workers to focus more attention on the cultivated plants of the state, which are numerous but poorly represented in the herbaria.

Washington County, Utah, is the most botanically diverse county in the state, both in cultivated and noncultivated species. St. George is often described as the "Palm Springs" of Utah. Its climate is milder than any other portion of the state, and palm trees and other semitropical plants attest to this fact. For this reason, the diversity of trees growing in St. George is extensive.

The following checklist is the result of a two-month intensive inventory of the street trees of St. George, the county seat and largest city in Washington County. Because of the wide diversity of trees grown in St. George, the checklist does not include all cultivated trees of Washington County. However, the majority of the species that are cultivated in the county will be represented here.

### SITE DESCRIPTION

St. George is located in Zone 8a of the new USDA zone maps and rated at Zone 10 in the Western Garden Book system. The average annual minimum temperature is 9.5–12.2 C; average rainfall is 22.3 cm per year. The growing season averages 223 days per year, and extended periods of cold weather during the winter are rare (Eubank and Brough 1979).

The soils in St. George and Washington County in general are alkaline. The four soil

types found within St. George include the Hantz and St. George silty clay loams, and the Junction and Tobler fine sandy loams (Mortensen et al. 1977).

### MATERIALS AND METHODS

The inventory was restricted to the "old city," as depicted on the 1956 revised plat of St. George. The surrounding communities of Bloomington, Bloomington Hills, Green Valley, Middleton, etc., were not part of the inventory, although a quick survey of these communities was conducted to search for species not encountered in St. George proper.

Each tree within the city right-of-way of the approximately 230 city blocks was mapped and the species, dbh (diameter at breast height), and percentage of live wood were determined. Trees with problems were also indicated. Noteworthy trees outside of the right-of-way were also mapped but designated as such. On such properties as city parks, the city cemetery, Red Hills Municipal Golf Course, and the campus of Dixie College, all trees were mapped.

Resources used to identify unknown trees include *A Utah Flora* (Welsh et al. 1987), *Manual of Cultivated Plants* (Bailey 1949), *North American Trees* (Preston 1976), *Western Garden Book* (Williamson 1979), and *The Standard Cyclopedia of Horticulture* (Bailey 1922). Local nurseries were also visited, but because many plants were mislabeled, all trees were double-checked against the above-mentioned floras and field guides and with herbarium specimens at Brigham Young University. Many specimens were not available in the herbarium for comparison and collections

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were made and deposited at the BYU Herbarium for future workers.

### RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Approximately 3000 city trees and ca. 500 other trees outside the city right-of-way were mapped. All trees on city property and right-of-ways were entered into a data base for future reference by city parks and recreation workers. The total number of species encountered was much higher than expected, with 130 taxa in 77 genera and 38 families noted.

The three most common street trees were *Morus alba* L. (white mulberry), 16.8%; *Fraxinus velutina* Torr. (velvet ash cultivars), 12.2%; and *Gleditsia triacanthos* L. (honey locust), 5.4%.

Thirty species previously unreported for the state were discovered; they are marked with an asterisk in the checklist. A few of these have been known by some to be growing in Utah or Washington County, but they have never been collected and preserved in herbaria or reported in the literature.

An annotated species list may be obtained from the authors.

### CHECKLIST OF THE CULTIVATED TREES OF ST. GEORGE, WASHINGTON COUNTY, UTAH

Species preceded by an asterisk were either previously not known to be growing in the state of Utah or unreported in the literature and/or herbaria of the state.

#### DIVISION PINOPHYTA

##### Cupressaceae

- \**Cupressocyparis leylandii* Leyland cypress  
(Dallim & Jacks.) Dallim  
*Cupressus arizonica* Greene Arizona cypress  
\**Cupressus sempervirens* L. Italian cypress  
*Juniperus chinensis* L. Chinese juniper  
*Juniperus chinensis* L. Hollywood juniper  
'Hollywood'  
*Juniperus scopulorum* Sarg. Rocky Mountain juniper  
*Platycladus orientalis* (L.) Arborvitae, Chinese thuja

##### Cycadaceae

- \**Cycas revoluta* Thurb. Sago palm, cycad

##### Ginkgoaceae

- Ginkgo biloba* L. Ginkgo, maidenhair tree

##### Pinaceae

- \**Calocedrus decurrens* (Torr.) Florin Incense cedar

- Cedrus atlantica* (Endl.) Atlas cedar  
Manetti ex Carr  
\**Cedrus deodara* Loud. Deodar cedar  
*Picea pungens* Engelm. Blue spruce  
\**Pinus halepensis* Mill. Aleppo pine  
\**Pinus halepensis* Mill. Mondell pine  
var. *bruttia* Henry  
*Pinus monophylla* Single-leaf pinyon  
Torr. & Frem.  
*Pinus mugo* Turra Mugo pine, Swiss mountain pine  
*Pinus nigra* Arnold Austrian pine  
\**Pinus pinca* L. Italian stone pine  
\**Pinus roxburghii* Sarg. Chir pine,  
Indian longleaf pine  
Japanese black pine

##### Podocarpaceae

- \**Podocarpus macrophylla* D. Don Yew pine

##### Taxodiaceae

- Sequoiadendron giganteum* (Lindl.) Buch. Sequoia

#### DIVISION MAGNOLIOPHYTA

##### CLASS MAGNOLIOPSIDA

##### Aceraceae

- Acer negundo* L. Box elder  
*Acer palmatum* Thunb. Japanese maple  
*Acer saccharinum* L. Silver maple

##### Anacardiaceae

- Cotinus coggygria* Scop. Smoke tree  
*Pistacia atlantica* Desf. Mt. Atlas pistache  
\**Pistacia chinensis* Bunge Chinese pistache  
*Pistacia vera* L. Pistacio  
*Rhus typhina* L. Staghorn sumac  
*Rhus typhina* L. Fernleaf staghorn sumac  
'laciniata'

##### Aquifoliaceae

- Ilex opaca* Ait. American holly

##### Betulaceae

- Betula papyrifera* Marshall Paper birch  
*Betula pendula* Roth Weeping birch  
*Corylus avellana* L. 'Contorta' Harry Lauder's walking stick

##### Bignoniaceae

- Catalpa speciosa* Warder Catalpa, Indian cigar tree  
*Chilopsis linearis* (Cav.) Sweet Desert willow

##### Ebenaceae

- Diospyros* sp. Persimmon

##### Elaeagnaceae

- Elaeagnus angustifolia* L. Russian olive

##### Fagaceae

- Quercus pauciloba* Rydb. Wavyleaf live oak  
*Quercus turbinella* Greene Canyon live oak  
*Quercus* spp. Oak hybrids

	Hamamelidaceae		<i>Fraxinus velutina</i> Torr.	Velvet ash
<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i> L.	Sweetgum		* <i>Ligustrum lucidum</i> Ait.	Glossy privet
			* <i>Olea europaea</i> L.	Olive
	Hippocastanaceae			
<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i> L.	Horsechestnut		Platanaceae	
			<i>Platanus x acerifolia</i> Willd.	Sycamore, London plane tree
	Juglandaceae		<i>Platanus occidentalis</i> L.	American sycamore
<i>Carya illinoensis</i> (Wangenh.) K. Koch	Pecan		* <i>Platanus racemosa</i> Nutt.	California sycamore
<i>Juglans nigra</i> L.	Black walnut			
<i>Juglans regia</i> L.	English walnut		Rhamnaceae	
			<i>Ziziphus jujuba</i> Miller	Jujube
	Lauraceae			
* <i>Laurus nobilis</i> L.	Sweetbay		Rosaceae	
			<i>Crataegus</i> c.f. <i>laevigata</i> (Poir.) DC	English hawthorne
	Leguminosae		* <i>Eriobotrya japonica</i> Lindl.	Loquat
<i>Albizia julibrissin</i> Durazz.	Mimosa, silk tree		* <i>Eriobotrya deflexa</i> (Hemsl.) Nakai	Bronze loquat
<i>Caesalpinia gilliesii</i> (Wallich) Dietr.	Bird-of-paradise		<i>Malus floribunda</i> Sieb.	Flowering crabapple
<i>Cercis canadensis</i> L.	Redbud		<i>Malus pumila</i> Miller	Apple
<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i> L.	Honey locust		<i>Malus</i> sp.	Crabapple
<i>Laburnum anagyroides</i> Mebicus	Goldenchain		<i>Photinia x fraseri</i> Dress.	Photinia
<i>Parkinsonia aculeata</i> L.	Paloverde		<i>Prunus armeniaca</i> L.	Apricot
<i>Prosopis glandulosa</i> Torr.	Honey mesquite		<i>Prunus avium</i> L.	Cherry
<i>Prosopis pubescens</i> Benth.	Screwbean mesquite		<i>Prunus x bleriana</i> Andre.	Flowering plum
* <i>Robinia x ambigua</i> Poir.	Idaho locust		* <i>Prunus caroliniana</i> Ait.	Carolina laurel cherry
<i>Robinia pseudacacia</i> L.	Black locust		<i>Prunus cerasifera</i> Ehrh.	Flowering plum
<i>Sophora japonica</i> L.	Japanese pagoda tree		<i>Prunus cerasus</i> L.	Pie cherry, sour cherry
<i>Wisteria</i> sp.	Wisteria		<i>Prunus domestica</i> L.	Plum
			<i>Prunus dulcis</i> (Miller) D. A. Webb	Almond
			<i>Pyrus calleryana</i> Decne.	Bradford pear, Callery pear
			<i>Pyrus communis</i> L.	Pear
	Lythraceae			
<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i> L.	Crape myrtle (not crepe myrtle)		Salicaceae	
			<i>Populus alba</i> L.	White poplar
	Magnoliaceae		<i>Populus fremontii</i> Wats.	Fremont poplar, Fremont cottonwood
<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i> L.	Tulip tree, yellow poplar		<i>Populus x canadensis</i> Moench	Carolina poplar, cottonwood
* <i>Magnolia grandiflora</i> L.	Southern magnolia		<i>Populus nigra</i> L. var. <i>italica</i> Duroi	Lombardy poplar
<i>Magnolia soulangeana</i> Soul.-Bod.	Showy magnolia		<i>Populus tremuloides</i> Michx.	Quaking aspen
			<i>Salix babylonica</i> L.	Weeping willow
	Malvaceae		<i>Salix laevigata</i> Bebb	Red willow
<i>Hibiscus syriacus</i> L.	Rose-of-Sharon		<i>Salix matsudana</i> Koidz.	Globe willow
			<i>Salix matsudana</i> Koidz. 'Tortuosa'	Corkscrew willow
	Meliaceae			
<i>Melia azedarach</i> L.	Texas umbrella, chinaberry tree		Sapindaceae	
			<i>Koeleruteria paniculata</i> Laxmann	Goldenrain tree
	Moraceae		<i>Sapindus saponaria</i> L. var. <i>drummondii</i> (Hook. & Arn.) Benson	Soapberry
* <i>Broussonetia papyrifera</i> L'Her.	Paper mulberry			
<i>Ficus carica</i> L.	Fig		Simaroubaceae	
<i>Maclura pomifera</i> (Raf.) Schneider	Osage orange		<i>Ailanthus altissima</i> (Miller) Swingle	Tree-of-heaven
<i>Morus alba</i> L.	White mulberry, fruitless mulberry			
<i>Morus nigra</i> L.	Black mulberry		Tamaricaceae	
			<i>Tamarix parviflora</i> DC	Salt cedar, tamarisk
	Myrtaceae			
* <i>Eucalyptus nicholii</i> Maiden & Blakely	Willowleaf eucalyptus		Tiliaceae	
* <i>Eucalyptus polyanthemus</i> Schauer	Silver dollar gum		<i>Tilia cordata</i> L.	Small-leaved European linden
* <i>Feijoa sellowiana</i> Berg.	Pineapple guava		<i>Tilia europaea</i> L.	European linden
	Oleaceae			
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> L.	European ash			
* <i>Fraxinus oxycarpa</i> Willd. 'Raywood'	Raywood ash			

- Ulmaceae
- Celtis occidentalis* L. Hackberry  
*Ulmus americana* L. American elm  
*Ulmus procera* Salisb. English elm  
*Ulmus pumila* L. Siberian elm
- Verbenaceae
- Vitex agnus-castus* L. Chaste tree
- DIVISION MAGNOLIOPHYTA  
 CLASS LILIOPSIDA
- Agavaceae
- Yucca brevifolia* Engelm. Joshua tree  
*Yucca* sp.
- Palmaeae
- \**Chamaecrops humilis* L. Mediterranean fan palm  
*Phoenix dactylifera* L. Date palm  
 \**Trachycarpus fortunei* Wendl. Windmill palm  
*Washingtonia filifera* (L. Linden) Wendl. California fan palm  
 \**Washingtonia robusta* Wendl. Mexican fan palm
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